FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1850. [NO. 1746.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Flour and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.
Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1850. 45-3m

WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received a portion of their usual supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the season.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

FOR SALE.—An elegant new BUGGY, with fine enamelled leather top. A credit of 6 or 12 months for an approved note. Apply to
ELIJAH FULLER.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45-3w

BOUNTY LAND.

BY request, the subscriber will attend to applications for bounty land, under the late Act of Congress, and act as Agent for locating warrants, &c. No charge unless the warrant be obtained.
H. CURRIE.
Randalsville, Robeson Co., Nov. 3, 1850. 45 tf

WILLIAM M. PEACOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL Practice in the Counties of Richmond, Anson, Moore, Montgomery, and Stanly.
He occupies the Office recently owned by Francis A. Terry, Esq., in Rockingham, Richmond county.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45-3w

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill. Said boy is in the neighborhood of town
R. M. ORRELL.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for a change in the Charter of the Antioch Academy; and also for an Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within the distance of three miles of said Academy.
Nov. 9, 1850. 2w

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

CANDLES! CANDLES!!

THE Subscriber having purchased the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," is prepared to mould best candles, and solicits the patronage of those having tallow to mould.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 8, 1850. 45-3t

CHEESE & FLOUR.

CANAL Flour, English Dairy Cheese, Raisins, &c., for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell 998 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Crawley Creek. The Land is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. There are about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, with comfortable dwelling house and all necessary out-houses. Said Land is supposed to contain Coal in abundance; also Iron Ore has been found sufficient to justify the belief that it is also in any quantity. The navigation of Deep River, when the work now in progress is completed, will be in 2½ miles from the farm. Persons wishing to buy lands in a healthy and moral community, would do well to examine the same, as the subscriber will sell on favorable terms. My address is at Centreville P. O., Moore county, N. C.
GEORGE McRAE.
Nov. 9, 1850. 45-4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.
—ALSO—
3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Oct. 28. 43-tf

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

Brilliant Lotteries.
FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.
J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000!
$20,000! $15,000!
50 Prizes of $1,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 133, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 30, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,842. 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto "	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto "	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
42d pd]

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices
Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Second Fall Stock.
H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a very large stock of fresh goods, consisting of DRY GOODS of almost every description;—HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
The above goods have been recently selected with much care and will be offered at low prices for cash or good paper.
Oct. 21, 1850. 42-6w

Medical Notice.

DR THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.
Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

TEA! TEA!
BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S
Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1851, just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

Constitution of North Carolina.

THE Debates in the State Convention held in 1835 to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 5.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices
Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MEAL.

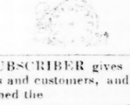
A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Watches and Jewelry.



THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear Rings, now all the rage; gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.
A share of the trade is solicited.
W. PRIOR.
At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill,
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road. East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.
I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.
WM. J. BUCHANAN.
Oct. 12. 41-tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

November 1st, 1850.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a *GENERAL ASSORTMENT* of
Choice Green-House Plants,
A few extra fine ROSES and other Hardy Shrubs,
Double and Single Hyacinths, very fine named, (should be planted immediately,)
Crocus, Narcissus, and other Bulbs.
Hyacinth Glasses; small Flower Vases.
1 dozen Ladies' Garden Hoes, of approved patterns.
Flower Pots, of all sizes.
Tubs, for Oranges, Oleanders, &c, on an improved plan.
500 Lindley Apple Trees, extra size.
☞ Evergreens and other Trees expected soon.
C. LUTTERLOH.
P. S. *Now in Bloom*, Oxalis, Abutilon, Achimenes, Salvia, Roses, and several varieties of superb Chrysanthemums. [44tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

We are receiving our Fall and Winter supply of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses's, and Children's
Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters,
Embracing a large variety of styles and qualities; with a general assortment of SERVANTS' SHOES.
Also, a prime article of HARNESS LEATHER; Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining, and Binding Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Sparables, &c. &c.
With an assortment of WINDOW SHADES.
All of which we will sell very cheap for Cash.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Nov. 5, 1850. 44-6w

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received, supr. fine French Cloths, Vestings, and Cassimeres. Ladies' Dress Goods; Gloves; &c. One box extra heavy superior Mill Saws.
TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD,
Green Street.
Nov. 4, 1850. 44-3w

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his Shop to the house two doors west of the Post Office, where he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c.
Also, Self-adjusting Harness, with both brass and silver mountings; Horse and Mule Collars and Hames; 2 dozen dressed Lamb Skins, a neat soft article for gentlemen's saddles or other purposes.
Those wishing any of the above articles, or anything in his line, are requested to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to give satisfaction.
Repairing neatly executed at short notice.
JOHN H. SCOTT.
Fayetteville, Nov. 5, 1850. 44-2m

Sketches of North Carolina,
BEATTIE'S FORD, Lincoln Co., N. C.,
October 25th, 1850.

A WORK will be published by the undersigned this Spring, entitled as above, giving an accurate account of each county in our State, in alphabetical order, the derivation of its name, date of formation, its Colonial and Revolutionary history, a biography of its distinguished citizens, an accurate list of its representation in each branch of the General Assembly, its Towns, Rivers, Population, Resources, Products, and Topography.
The undersigned has for many years been collecting and condensing the material for this work —the archives of our own State have been carefully examined, and copious extracts made from its records. He has procured from the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, many valuable documents. Rare and valuable works have been purchased from abroad, touching the early history of our State, and each county, which have never seen the light. He has been kindly aided by gentlemen in different sections by copies of original documents and faithful traditional statements, highly important and interesting.
He does not aspire to the position of the Historian, but hopes from records and statistical facts to afford materials to other and abler hands for this pleasing and less laborious duty. This work it is hoped will be useful as a book of reference, to the statesman and scholar, and man of business or leisure. Occasional extracts have been published in the Standard and other papers of this State, under the signature of "Tacitus."
The History of North Carolina is yet to be written. The remark which one of the ablest Historians of the age, (Bancroft,) has been compelled to make, that "so carelessly has the History of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor is not known," is a reflection upon us. An examination of the early history of the Counties of North Carolina shows a record of the purest patriotism and indomitable courage. This record is now covered by the dust of age, and unknown by neglect. It is a debt which the present generation owes to the past as well as the future, to preserve these memorials; for it often occurs in the history of our race, that facts known to one generation are controverted by the next, and at a succeeding period are considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of historical faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in May 1775, had almost been an illustration of this truth.
"There are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither, though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay.
The enslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth."
This work will be illustrated with a Map of the State, from latest surveys, and including the new Counties to this date, and sketches in Engravings of some of her beautiful scenery. It will contain about 500 pages, and be furnished at one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will be received and the book furnished at different points of the State.
[44-4w] JNO. H. WHEELER.

FOR SALE,

200 ACRES of Turpentine LAND, on the Plank Road, 5 miles from Fayetteville.
100 acres situated on and near said Road, 4 miles from Fayetteville, partly improved.
Also several Building Lots, same location.
One NEGRO BOY, about 12 years of age.
5 Shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company.
8 ditto ditto in the Bank of Fayetteville.
I. WETMORE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6w

$100 REWARD!

WE will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of BEN and ELIAS in any Jail so that we get them again, or Fifty Dollars for either. They left this place on Monday the 21st instant, in company.
BEN is about 30 years old, complexion dark, 6 feet 3 inches high, of rather slender form, stammers considerably, one front tooth missing, is quite plausible, with open countenance. In company of some free Negroes, near Charleston, S. C., he passed himself off as a free man, whither he will probably go, and attempt the same thing again, or endeavor to make his way to a free State.
ELIAS is nearly a white man, about 21 years old, 6 feet high, has rather a down look, particularly when spoken to, speech slow and broad, has a hazle eye. Elias was brought up by a Mr. Morrison of Richmond county, N. C., and sold by him to Jesse Smitherman, who sold him to T. S. Jordan, to whom he now belongs.
T. A. VESTAL.
T. S. JORDAN.
Wadesboro', N. C., Oct. 24, 1850. 43-7w

FOR SALE,
Linseed Oil, Paints, Patent Grease, &c.

500 GALLONS North Carolina and New York City made Linseed Oil.
150 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.
5 barrels Spirits Turpentine.
2 barrels Patent Grease, English manufacture, for carriages and machinery, warranted superior to Black Lead and all other grease—to wear double the length of time of the best grease in use, and more economical. A trial is only solicited.
—ALSO—
Dry White Lead, Litharge, Umber, Dry Red Lead, Rotten Stone, Terredesienna, Pummice Stone, Yellow Ochre, Prussian Blue, French and American Ochre, Chrome Yellow, Chinese and American Vermillion, Chrome Green, Dry and in oil, Verdigris, Venetian Red, Paris and Permanent Green, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, Black Lead, Patent Black, Glass, best manufactured French and American, from 7 x 9 to 18 x 24, Putty, made with Linseed Oil, furniture, copal and coach-body Varnish, of the best manufacture, with a general assortment of Brushes, paint and varnish, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Painters' materials, offered on the most favorable terms.
Also, keeps constantly on hand, winter-strained pure Sperm Oil, for manufacturers' use.
Refined Lamp Oil and Lard Oil.
10 barrels Train Oil, for Tanners' use, which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be had in this place.
J. H. & J. MARTINE, Hay St.,
Nearly opposite the Wagon Yard and P. O.
Nov. 2. 1850. 44-3t-&3teow

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.
We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.
J. & N. SMITHERMAN.
Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

GREEN'S TYPE FOUNDRY,
No. 128 Fulton street, Sun Building,
New York,
No. 17 Canal Street Row, New Orleans.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS.

WITH confidence I invite the Trade, before they purchase elsewhere, to give me a call at No 128 Fulton street, New York, or at No. 17 Canal street Row, New Orleans, where I am ready to furnish them with all kinds of
BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE,
Of the newest and most beautiful style. I am also prepared to supply the much admired Scotch letter, having lately procured from Scotland a series of these beautiful faces, together with every variety of form and pattern of
ORNAMENTAL & JOBBING TYPE,
Bordering, &c. I feel assured that the elegance and accuracy of all the Type manufactured by me cannot be surpassed by any Founder in the Union. By an entirely new method in the *mixing* and *casting*, I am enabled to maintain the *virtues of the component parts of the metal*, and thus to produce, in addition to an elegant, the most SOLID AND DURABLE TYPE, heretofore offered to the public. To this last feature I would in particular call attention, for solidity and durability of Type is, on the principle of economy, of the greatest importance to all typographers. The members of the craft will also find me ready to supply all kinds of
PRINTING OFFICE FURNITURE,
For the establishment of complete Printing Offices, such as Presses, Wood Type, Cases, Stands, Brass, Press and Wood Rules, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Brass and Wood Galleys, Rigletts, Closet Racks, &c. &c.
Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per lb. The Trade dealt with on the most liberal terms, and patronage solicited on the ground of furnishing to the purchaser an article with which he will be pleased, and which will bring him the worth of his money.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail of the cost by stating size of paper and kind of work to be executed.
Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three months, and send me the papers containing it addressed to "Nesbitt's Register," New York, will be paid in materials of my manufacture, provided they purchase six times the amount of their bills for advertising.
H. H. GREEN,
No. 128 Fulton st., New York, and
44] No. 17 Canal st. Row, New Orleans.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina, for the passage of an act to emancipate Lewis Williams, formerly the property of Benjamin Williams of Chatham county, N. C.
Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1850. 44-3w

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE
Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.
Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.
The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.
Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce. N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

The Grand Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

BELOW will be found a full schedule of all the Lotteries to be drawn in November.—Capital Prizes, Price of Tickets, and Packages of Tickets named: the veterans
COLVIN & CO.,
The great distributors of Capital Prizes in the Maryland Lotteries, will yield up the treasures of the State to the "gold seekers," those who solicit the favors of "Dame Fortune" at their hands.
The Golden Column of October is Rich!
Look at the Splendid Prizes Sold!
Six Capital Prizes cashed!—Twenty Prizes of $1,000 Sold!
$24,000, capital prize, sold to Louisiana.
$37,500, capital prize, sold to Tennessee.
$25,000, capital prize, sold to N. Carolina.
$10,000, capital prize, sold to Alabama.
$20,000, capital prize, sold in Baltimore.
$22,000, capital prize, sold in Ohio.
In that way COLVIN & CO. scatter golden prizes over the land!
☞ Orders solicited for the November Lotteries. COLVIN & CO. will send the Capitals.

Schedule of Lotteries for November, 1850.

Date.	Capitals.	No of Ballots.	Tk'ts.	Price of Pack'e of Wh'ls.	Qrs.
" 27,	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10	120.	32
" 28,	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5.	74.	18½
" 29,	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½,	35.	8¾
" 30,	5,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	1.	15.	3¾
Dec. 2,	60,000	78 Nos. 29 drawn,	20.	400.	100

☞ All communications strictly confidential.
Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md
Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.
Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.
Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.
Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.
Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.
Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.
All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.
Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
43-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

A Modest Suggestion.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

No formidable resistance will be made to the fugitive act in Boston; at least not until an attempt be renewed to *execute* it. As long as it remains a dead letter on the statute book, the North ought to be content with its nominal existence. The conservative and law-abiding disposition of the North generally may render unnecessary any precautionary measures to secure its peaceable enforcement. The act has been in force four or five weeks, and it has produced no riots, no insurrections, no turbulence, except in the few cases where it was attempted to *execute* it.

Now if this is not modest, we do not know the meaning of the word. "No forcible resistance will be made to the fugitive act in Boston; at least not until an attempt be renewed to *execute it.*" We of the South should be profoundly grateful for this forbearance of the Bostonians. Their disposition is very "conservative," exceedingly "law-abiding," when we are told that they will not resist the law as long as it remains a dead letter, but the very moment an attempt is made to carry out the design of the law, by restoring her property to the South, you may look out for squalls. Mr. "Ion" may save his brain the trouble of speculation. The law will be executed or the Union will be dissolved.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A CARD TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Among the various articles sent from the United States to the Exposition in London, specimens of all our Newspapers and Periodicals should undoubtedly be included. Their number and cheapness will form an item for commendation and surprise abroad, and they are legitimately entitled to the distinction. One specimen will be forwarded by the undersigned, by the regular channel, of all that are directed to him FREE OF POSTAGE. To prevent accidents of loss or injury, duplicates may be sent. The exposition will be made "by States," and should embrace papers, &c., from Maine to California, inclusive.
JNO. JAY SMITH,
Librarian of the Phil. & Logician Libraries,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A Reverse of Fortune.—The Milwaukie Advertiser furnishes the following remarkable instance of the changes which sometimes occur in a man's life-time. Congress, at its late session, created a new office in the Attorney General's bureau—that of "Copying Clerk," with a salary of $1000, which has been given by Mr. Crittenden to ex-Chancellor George M. Bibb, formerly a Senator of the United States from Kentucky, and for a short time Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler.

How strange are the vicissitudes of life and the vacillations of fortune. Mr. Crittenden was a law student in the office of Judge Bibb, at a time when the latter had acquired high professional and political distinction. Judge Bibb now, having served with eminent credit in many of the highest offices of the State and nation, at an age, if we are not mistaken, above fourscore, finds himself in the humble office of Clerk to his former pupil.

Worth Knowing.—It is said that a small piece of rosin dropped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room and will give great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the rosin, and gives the same relief as is afforded by a combustion of the rosin. It is preferable to the combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same rosin may be used for weeks.

True Southron.

POETRY.

The following elegant and admirable production is the best declaration of woman's rights we have seen. We propose that it be recited at the next Woman's Rights Convention held in the North. The soul of a true woman and the inspiration of a true poet are her's:

From the Southern Press.
WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
BY MRS. N. P. LASSELLE.

It is her right to watch beside
The bed of sickness and of pain,
And when the heart almost despairs,
To whisper hopes of health again:

Her right, to make the hearth-stone glad,
With gentle words and cheerful smile;
And when man is with care oppress'd,
His wearied spirit to beguile.

It is her right to train her sons
So they may Senate chambers grace—
Thus, is she with more honor crown'd,
Than if herself had fill'd the place.

It is her right to be admir'd
By every generous, manly heart,
When, with true dignity and grace,
She acteth well a woman's part.

She hath a dearer right than this;
To be in one true heart enshrined—
Who, though the world may all forsake,
Will cherish still, and still be kind.

And there is yet a higher right,
Which, also, is to woman given:
'Tis her's, to teach the infant mind
Those truths divine, which came from heav'n.

What would she more, than to perform,
On earth, life's holiest, sweetest tasks?
When you a perfect woman find,
No other rights than these, she asks.

Washington, Oct. 30, 1850.

A HEART TO LET.
BY JOHN BROUGHAM.

To be let,
To be let at a very desirable rate,
A snug little house in a healthy estate,
'Tis a Bachelor's heart, and the agent is Chance,
Affection the rent, to be paid in advance.
The owner, as yet, has lived in it alone,
So the fixtures are not of much value; but soon
'Twill be furnished by Cupid himself, if a wife
Takes a lease for the term of her natural life.
Then ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget,
An excellent Bachelor's heart to be let.

The tenant will have a few taxes to pay,
Love, honor, and (the heaviest item) obey.
As for the good will, the subscriber's inclined
To have that, if agreeable, settled in kind;
Indeed, if he could such a matter arrange,
He'd be highly delighted to take in exchange,
Provided, true title, by prudence, be shown,
Any heart unincumbered and free as his own.
So ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget,
An excellent Bachelor's heart to be let.

LOSING AN INFANT.

"Those who have lost an infant, are never, as it were, without an infant child. The other children grow up to manhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality; but this one alone is rendered an immortal child; for death has arrested it with his kindly harshness, and blessed into an eternal image of youth and innocence."

We know not who is the author of the above thought, but it is as beautiful as it is true. Many a mother who has wept in passionate agony over a dead babe, has lived to love the memory of the lost one better than she loves the survivors. We speak not now of the unhappy instances where those whom death has spared to grow up to be the pain of a parent's existence, but of the more frequent cases where the ties of gratitude, so strong in childhood, gradually become weakened by absence, where the mother is almost forgotten by the child, where the babe grows up into the stern-hearted and emotionless man. On such occasions the parent can scarcely realize that the stern, selfish man who stands before her was the babe she dandled in her arms, and who then smiled gratefully upon her, and she may well recall, as she often does, the infant who died, and who still is to her that prattling happy babe. Thus, even in sorrow, there is a consolation. We lay the child in the tomb and weep tears of agony as we do it; but we forget what temptations it escapes, what changes it is preserved from. Nor is this all. We doubt if there is a mother living who does not love best to think of her children as pure and holy infants, than as men full grown, even though honors may thicken around them and thousands call them great.—*Exchange paper.*

A wife has her husband's fortunes in her power, because she may, or she may not, as she pleases, conform to his circumstances. This is her first duty and ought to be her pride. No passion for luxury or display ought, for a moment, to tempt her to deviate in the least degree from this line of conduct. Any other course is wretchedness itself, and inevitably leads to ruin. Nothing can be more miserable than the struggle to keep up appearances. If it could succeed, it would cost more than it is worth; as it never can, its failure involves the deepest mortification. Some of the sublimest exhibitions of human virtue have been made by women who have been precipitated suddenly from wealth and splendor to absolute want.—Then a man's fortunes are, in a manner, in the hands of his wife, inasmuch as his own power of exertion depends on her. His moral strength is inconceivably increased by her sympathy, her counsel, her aid.

File Your Newspapers.—A sexagenarian, regretting that he did not begin in early life to file away his newspapers, says:

"How interesting it would be to an old man to look into the papers which he read when he was twelve or fourteen years old! How many events would this call to mind which he had entirely forgotten! How many interesting associations and feelings would it revive! What a view it would give one of past years! What a knowledge it would preserve by assisting the memory! And how many valuable purposes of a literary kind even, might it be rendered subservient to!

UTAH.

The whole character of the Territory of Utah is singular. Its situation is unlike that of any other section of North America—its origin and the manner of its settlement no less strange. The name UTAH is given now to a large extent of territory bounded by California, Oregon, New Mexico, and what was formerly termed the great Western territory. It is of sufficient dimensions to be separated into several States, provided in future ages its population shall warrant it. But many parts of it so partake of a peculiar construction as to render it, for the present at least, uninhabitable. Passes, through precipitous mountains, whose tops are covered with snow, and whose sides are but rocks, exist, it is true, but they are mostly narrow valleys of the most arid and sterile kind, their surfaces covered with incrustations of bitter salt, and their whole vegetation a giant species of sage, of no earthly use but to be consumed as fuel. In the midst of these icy mountains, through which there is no access but by these passes, arid in summer and choked with snow for five months of the year, lies a tract of land, elevated some four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, called the Great Basin, which furnishes the habitable part of the territory. In different parts of this Basin the Mormons have established their home, probably at first with the idea that they would be cut off from all the rest of the world by the natural difficulties of the contiguous territory and the peculiarity of their situation. Here they expected to form, in secrecy and in silence, the germs of a great, peculiar, religious empire; but the stream of California emigration discovered their trail and inundated their principality, and they are now the open, exposed "half-way house" to the Pacific.

This basin is some five hundred and sixty miles in diameter, has its own system of lakes and rivers, and has no known communication whatever with the sea, unless the existence of the whirlpools in the Salt Lake which are reported to be lately discovered should prove an internal communication with the Pacific, or with some spring or lake in the lower country. In the Northern part of this basin lies the Great Salt Lake. The waters of this sheet are shallow, so far as explored; though probably its central parts will be found very deep. Its waters are intensely salt, more so than the ocean—three gallons making one gallon of the purest, whitest, and finest salt. Southeast of this lake, shut in by the mountains, lies the Mormon Valley that contains their capital city, by some called the Great Salt Lake City; by others, Mormon City. This valley is thirty miles by twenty-two, connected to another valley which is about fifty miles by eight. These two valleys contain the principal body of the settlers, to the number of twenty thousand. Explorers think that they are capable of supporting a population of a million.

Fifty miles south of the city is the Utah Lake and Valley. Here lies the city of Provo, on the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eight miles by four, and abounds in fish. There is still another valley one hundred miles further south, called San Pete, where there is another settlement; and here we find the hieroglyphic ruins, the remains of glazed pottery, &c. that indicates the former existence of the outlying cities of the Aztec Empire.

The soil of all these valleys is astonishingly productive, though requiring constantly, artificial irrigation from the mountain streams. The climate is one of the healthiest and the air the purest on the continent. The neighboring mountains rise to the height of a mile and a half above the valley, and are covered with perpetual snow.

The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each; eight lots to the block; an acre and a quarter to the lot; the streets eight rods wide; each ten acre block to be surrounded by a stream brought down from the mountains. No two houses front each other; so that, standing in his own door, every man looks into his neighbor's garden. In the city are four public squares, to be surrounded by shade trees, and supplied with fountains.

Such is the delightful place chosen by one of the most peculiar religious sects which christendom contains, remote from the world, from the exercise of external tyranny, and yet connected to our great empire. Its peculiar locality will prove of immense service as a stopping place for rest, refreshment and provisions for the army of emigrants that will, year after year, seek California or Oregon by the Southern Pass; and when the great railway is established it will prove of incalculable benefit as a great station house on the route.—*Hartford Courant.*

Robbery of John McDonogh's House.—We learn from the New Orleans papers, that on Monday night, after the death of the late John McDonogh, the millionaire, his room or business office was entered by five white men, assisted by his slave Jerry, and robbed of $8,000 or $10,000 in gold and silver

From the New York Express.

WHITES AND BLACKS.

Two paragraphs in the Constitution contemplate the return of fugitives; the one of whites, the other of blacks. They read as follows:

THE WHITE SECTION.

Art. 4th, Sec. 2d. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

THE BLACK SECTION.

Art. 4th, Sec. 2d, p. 3d. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

The *white* is thus to be delivered up on demand, without the trial by Jury, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction. The *black* is to be delivered up on claim, without the trial by Jury, also to be removed. Both have the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Both can be tried by Juries in the State whence they fled. The great struggle of the day now is, on the part of such persons as are dissatisfied with the Constitution of their country, to exalt the black above the white; to give the first privileges and rights which the second has not. Hence the agitation on the Fugitive Slave Law, and for such a purpose alone can there be any meaning in the agitation.

It is, or ought to be, well known, we may remark, before we go farther, that the Fugitive Slave Bill passed the Senate by a vote of over two to one, (27 to 12) and that, therefore, agitation struggles in vain to procure a repeal in such a body as that; but, nevertheless, and not the less, is agitation kept up.

But why give the black privileges under the Constitution which the white has not? The articles we have quoted from the Constitution were made in order to enable the States to secure, the one from the other, fugitives from justice or service, whether they were white or black. To the white item there never has been any objection; but to the black item we have threats of nullification, if it is enforced.—Why this difference in principle and in fact?

That the negro should be on a par in the Courts of Law North, and in the privileges of the Constitution in the Northern States, ought to content even the Gerrit Smiths, but they are not content, and probably they never will be, as agitation is their existence, and contentment would be the death of them. Any white man, in any of the Northern States, on demand of the Governor of Louisiana or of any other State, *must* be delivered up; but resistance is made to delivering up the negro, when both are stipulations in the Constitution, and where both, in that respect, are put on a par. To favor the negro the Constitution is to be broken, and the Law in pursuance thereof to be nullified, and by men from whom there is not one word of complaint respecting the white man, who, guilty of no crime, yet, on demand, may be taken even to Louisiana, there to be tried, and to be acquitted as soon as his trial comes on.

Of course, this preference given to the negro over the white man could not be entertained to any extent, were it not for misrepresentations set afloat which are intended to excite Northern prejudice and Northern fanaticism. The negro arrested here, as a slave, it is persisted in, can have no trial by Jury in the State to which he is taken, as the white man has, but the decision of the Commissioner or Judge here is final as to his fate. There is not one word of truth in this. The slave has just as much right to a trial by Jury in Virginia, for example, if taken there, as the white man. The two "fugitives," white and black, are in all respects on a par, unless it be that the negro has greater safeguards thrown around him. The Virginia Courts will assign him counsel, and the best of lawyers will work for the negro's freedom for nothing, so compelled by a law of the State. The white man, we believe, has no such especial legislation in his favor. The Jury trial is as much the negro's as the white man's. The two "fugitives" have like privileges before a Jury. If the negro was no slave, the claimant of him is subject to indictment for perjury, for kidnapping, for assault, in civil damages, or in various other ways; and the negro can instantly return to the State whence he was taken.

The extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States stipulates for the surrender of fugitives from the British dominions, and *vice versa*. A white man *charged* with crime in Great Britain (he may not be guilty of any) is to be taken from New York to be tried in England. We hear not a word of complaint from the Abolitionists respecting this Treaty stipulation to surrender the white man; but against a Constitutional stipulation to surrender to a sister State a black man, the question of his freedom to be tested, if desired, before a Jury in that sister State, nullification is invoked, or rebellion and disunion is preferred to the continuance of such a government!

The conclusion to which we inevitably arrive in observing the conduct of Abolitionists generally, is that the white man is nothing—the negro everything; and that the only way in which a white man can expect to obtain their aid or sympathy must be in coloring himself black.

The Philadelphia Bulletin points out what will be, and what ought to be, the result of continued agitation at the North. It sees and admits that the South has the power of retribution in its own hands. It says—"If a Southerner cannot come here, as he is entitled under the federal constitution, to claim a fugitive, without being arrested under malicious prosecutions, hustled in the streets, or warned to remain in town at his peril, the result will be that all community of feeling will be destroyed between the North and the South, and, with it, all interchange of trade. The merchants of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia and Kentucky will shun the cities where they are thus treated, and will build up Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans and other Southern ports, at the expense of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. It is, we know, asserted that these traders will be compelled to buy their goods of us; that the idea of making Baltimore or Charleston great importing towns, is preposterous. *But, in our opinion, what has been done once, can be done again; and if a non-intercourse act was passed a century ago, another is quite as possible now. Our common ancestors refused to trade with England, on a quarrel more abstract than this, and the high spirit of the Anglo-Saxon still courses through the veins of South as well as North.*"

President Fillmore's District.—The result of the election for Congress in the Buffalo district (President Fillmore's home) is a significant and gratifying indication of public sentiment in that region. Mr. Haven, the member elect, took distinct and open ground in favor of the peace measures of the last session of Congress, (the Fugitive Law included) and the result is that he is elected by a majority of over a thousand votes! A letter to the Republic says:

He (Mr. H.) has insisted on each measure [the peace measures] that it was strictly right, and at least equal justice between the North and the South, and, if any thing, leaning towards a triumph of the North, although no section had cause for a triumph over another. He has stood firmly, and at all times, upon a strict adherance to the Constitution in every particular, whether in favor of the North or otherwise.

The Republic in noticing the following result of the election, says:

The President's home district has thus favorably responded to the measures of pacification, and there is no doubt that they will everywhere be sustained by the people.

We take the following (says the Richmond Whig,) from the Florida Sentinel, a warm Southern Whig paper, with discernment enough to see the game which has been playing in New York. The Democracy, in order, if possible, to prostrate the Whig ticket, ingeniously raised the sacred standard of the Union, and tried hard to identify with it the Fugitive Slave Law: but what are the facts, as we learn from New York authority? Ten of the Democratic party elected to Congress are Free Soilers, and the same number for repealing the Fugitive Law:

New York.—It seems probable that Hunt, the Whig nominee, will be elected, as he will receive pretty much the whole foreign vote. His late letter, and the Utica movement have we believe, in a great degree foiled and forestalled the attempt to bring the odium felt by the more moderate against Seward, to bear upon him. It is also a fact that the battle for Seymour, his opponent, is fought to a great extent, on the ground of opposition to the fugitive slave bill; and although Hunt declared himself in favor of a modification of it, yet the further fact that he endorsed Fillmore, Clay, Webster, and other whig friends of the measure, is used to identify him with the supporters of the bill. Thus the Albany Atlas, supporting the democratic nominees, has no other thunder than that a whig administration approved this bill, and Hunt approves of the administration. In one of its diatribes it says:

"The President has betrayed the cause of freedom. His warmest and most zealous supporters do not deny, but attempt to justify it. The whig party justifies it, (not all its individual members, we admit,) but through its press and organization. What can be hoped of the fidelity of whig members of Congress or whig Assemblymen, when the very head of the party is a self-convicted traitor to the cause of humanity; and the fountain from which honor, emolument and distinction flow, is poisoned with treachery and hypocrisy? Whoever votes for the whig ticket virtually approves of the Fugitive Slave bill, and sanctions the measures of the President and his Cabinet."

We care nothing about the New York election in the present case, except as it may or may not have a tendency to avert a national catastrophe by putting down political abolition agitators.

The Whig Representatives from Michigan.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 9th instant speaks in the following terms of the gentlemen whom the Whigs of the first and third districts of Michigan have just elected to the next Congress:

"The election of Ebenezer J. Penniman and James L. Conger as members of Congress is a national result, and one in which the entire Whig party North and South are interested. It is all folly and fatuity upon the part of our opponents to attempt to stigmatise either of these gentlemen as sectional men or in favor of disorganization. They are not such, but are purely national, sound, and patriotic in their views. In every issue which the vitality or safety of the Union can by possibility be involved, these two men will be found faithful and true, and not less to be relied upon than many of those of their opponents whose boasts have been more loud, and whose cries for the Union's safety have been more urgent and vociferous than have theirs."

Senator Benton, accompanied by his lady, arrived in St. Louis, a few days ago, in the Steamer Cora, from Jefferson City. He was expected to give his views in a public address to his fellow citizens, upon the several measures which agitated Congress at the late session.

A St. Louis correspondent of one of the papers furnishes the following incident:

The Hon. Thomas H. Benton arrived in town a few days since, and immediately departed for Jefferson city. Hon. D. R. Atchison is here, and went on board the same boat on which Mr. Benton had taken passage, intending to return to his home in Clay county; but the clerk told him that all the berths were taken but one, and that was in the state room occupied by Mr. Benton. "The devil it is!" said Atchison; "then I can't go with you. One steamboat could not hold both of us, much less one state-room!" So the honorable Senator must wait another boat.

A Union Victory.—The Macon Journal and Messenger says: "An election for Marshal of the city of Columbus, Georgia, occurred on Saturday last. We are informed, by telegraphic despatch, that it was made a test question, and that Robinson, the Union candidate, was chosen by *one hundred and fifty majority.* Muscogee county, it is well known, has been *the hot-bed* of disunion; and, judging from the tone of the Times and Sentinel, we had supposed that seven-tenths of the people there subsisted entirely upon *fire.*' The result of this little election, however, proves that disunion has no foothold even in Muscogee."

Gen. Houston is recommended for the Presidency by the following Democratic papers:—Louisville Democrat, Louisville, Kentucky; Louisville Advertiser, Kentucky; Wheeling Zeitung, Virginia; Perry Co. Democrat, Pennsylvania; Galveston Civilian, Texas; Galveston Gazette, Texas.

From Tuscaloosa (Ala.) we learn that the Hon. Marmaduke Williams has soon followed to the precincts of the tomb the partner of his long life, (eighty years,) whose decease we lately announced.—This worthy gentleman was a Representative in Congress *nearly fifty years ago* from the State of North Carolina, of which he was a native.—*National Intelligencer.*

OUR WESTERN TURNPIKE.

E. D. Austin, Esq. of Rowan, and A. H. Shuford, Esq. of Catawba, two of the Commissioners, under the act of the last Legislature, to locate the Western Turnpike Road; Maj. S. M. Fox, the Chief Engineer; Capt. Jno. D. Barnes, Principal Assistant Engineer; and B. B. Ruggles, Esq., Sub-Assistant Engineer, have arrived in this City, to make their report upon the survey, which they have completed. Geo. W. Hays, Esq., the other Commissioner, is expected this week. We have been politely shown the maps of the survey, designating the routes surveyed; and the one which will probably be adopted, will run from Salisbury, through Statesville, Iredell county; near Newton, Catawba; through Morganton, Burke; Marion, McDowell; Asheville, Buncombe; Waynesville, Haywood; Franklin, Macon; Murphy, Cherokee; and thence twelve miles to the Georgia line.

The report will be favorable, we learn, as to the practicability, utility and cheapness of the work. It will pass through the centre of the wealthiest portion of Western Carolina, and over ground very favorably formed for a turnpike. In no part of the road east of the mountains will there be a greater elevation than one foot in twenty; and in no part beyond the mountains, greater than one foot in seventeen; which will afford easy passage to heavy loaded wagons. The whole length of the road will be about three hundred miles.

The elegant maps, made out by the Engineers, also show that observations were made as to the practicability and cost of a railroad along the route, which resulted in the discovery that the whole way is admirably adapted to the construction of such a work. It is believed that a railroad may be made from Salisbury, by Asheville, (125 miles) to the Tennessee line, (40 miles more—in all 165 miles) for two and a half millions of dollars; and we do most ardently hope that the Legislature will change that part of the road, at least, which is to run from Salisbury to Asheville, into a *railroad.* It will, no doubt, be highly acceptable to the people, who will, we learn, instantly subscribe their portion of the stock, and it will cost the State but little more than the Turnpike.

It is likewise ascertained that there is a most excellent way for a Railroad, varying very little from the line of survey, along the whole route from Asheville to the Georgia line; and there is no doubt, that if a rail road is made to Asheville, it will ultimately, as it should, be continued also to Murphy, in Cherokee county.—But more of this hereafter.

It is due to the intelligent Commissioners, to the skilful Engineers, and to Gov. Manly, to say that the route which they have laid out will doubtless commend itself to every candid and unprejudiced mind, as infinitely preferable to any other that could have been adopted.—*Raleigh Star.*

Copper Ore.—F. Fentress, Esq., of this county, recently sent a lot of copper ore from his lands to Baltimore for examination and assay. He has learned that it turns out twenty per cent of pure copper, besides a considerable per cent. of gold.

Greensborough Patriot.

Fire.—Our citizens were thrown into a state of confusion on Saturday night last between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, by the alarm of fire, which we soon learned proceeded from the dwelling house of Henry Nutt, Esq., near the Rail Road. The building was entirely consumed, but was insured. There were several others around in the immediate vicinity, though no material damage was done them. The furniture was considerably injured. This is the third or fourth loss Mr. Nutt has sustained within a few months.

Wilmington Aurora.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

You ask me to state what I know of the "scuppernong grape." My dear fellow, a volume as large as a Dutch cheese would not convey to others what I know—my full experience, experiments and expenses in regard to that luxury of the old North State, the unpretending, honest, true, unrepudiating old North State! Why he who never ate scuppernong grapes perfectly matured, has no idea of God's blessing, bounty and goodness in the grape "line." Such a grape was never dreamed of in Madeira or sunny Italy; the south of France has nothing to be compared with it; Andalusia has nothing so sweet, so rich, so positively superior to all other productions of the vine.

The first vine of this name was found in Tyrrell county, North Carolina, near the banks of Scuppernong river, a small tributary to Albemarle Sound, by some of the party composing the first Anglo Saxon settlement on Roanoke Island, headed or commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh. One small vine, root and all, was transplanted very soon after on Roanoke Island, where only a few years since I saw it, then in a flourishing state, owned by a man named Cuthbert; and was told by old Abraham Baum, then 84 years old, that when he was a boy the vine was largest on the Island. It covered nearly half an acre of ground and bore beautifully to the very extremity of the branches. It continues to grow, and only wants an extension of scaffolding. It should never be pruned; give it room and let it run. When too thick, covering or under small branches die, rot, crumble and fall down, making a good manure.

This superlative vine will not grow from a cutting one time in a thousand; but it is easily propagated by turning a vine to the earth, doubling it gently, and covering the double carefully, with rich loose soil. It takes root very soon, and the next season may be severed from the parent branch, transported in earth (the new roots) to any distance and safely transplanted, which should be in dry, loose, but rich soil.—Decomposed shells, and iron filings and parings of leather are admirably adapted to hasten the growth. It will bear in three years from the planting, and invariably produces better fruit when near salt water.

As a table grape, when perfectly ripe, there is none equal to it. For making wine, twice as much can be made from an acre, as can be made from any grape in the world. For many years, a delicious grape cordial or preserved grape juice, has been made in the eastern and northwestern part of North Carolina.—When a few years old it is very rich and sweet, and although it is called and known as Scuppernong wine, it is not a wine, as it never is permitted to ferment, brandy being added to the juice immediately after its being expressed. It is, when carefully prepared, a desirable, rich and luscious cordial.

Various attempts have been made to make a genuine wine from the juice, without adding spirits; in only one instance, to my knowledge, has success attended the trials, and then by accident; and why good wine was the result then, could not be ascertained or discovered. The pure juice was left in a large cask, and three years after it was found reduced nearly one-half by evaporation and leakage, the remaining liquid being a wine of the very best description. Samples were sent to N. York, Baltimore and Charleston, when the most accomplished wine bidders of the day, without knowing what it was, pronounced it most excellent indeed and worth four dollars per gallon.

The same process has since then been followed, as nearly as possible, but the liquid has been found always after the lapse of years something like hard cider. But that good wine can be made from the grape, there is no doubt. That this grape will flourish and bear well in any region near the Gulf in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, there is no doubt; and that in every respect it is a most superior grape, there is no doubt. It must not be planted in low, wet, or marshy grounds. Sandy, hilly, shelly, loamy soils, where the influence of the sea atmosphere can be felt, is decidedly the best.

Alabama Planter.

Latest from Sir John Ross.—Extraordinary Flight of Carrier Pigeons.—We have learned from a private source that on Friday last two of the carrier pigeons taken by Sir John Ross when he left the port of Ayr, and some of which were to be dispatched home in the event of his either finding Sir John Franklin or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr, finding their way at once to the dove-cote which they occupied previous to being taken away. The birds, we understand arrived within a short time of each other; but neither of them we regret to be informed, conveyed anything in the shape of a letter or note of any kind. One of them, indeed, which may have had some document attached, was found to be considerably mutilated, its legs having apparently been shot away. The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross is of course uncertain; but taking into consideration the well-known powers of flight possessed by the carrier-pigeon, it cannot have been very long since they left our gallant countryman. The arrival of authentic news from the Arctic regions will be looked to with additional anxiety, from the probability which has now arisen that some tidings may have been heard of Sir John Franklin. Independent, however, of the interest which otherwise attaches to the extraordinary flight of the pigeons, it will be regarded by naturalists as a most remarkable incident. We do not recollect of any parallell to it. The distance the creatures must have traversed cannot be far short of two thousand miles, and as they travel by sight, and not by scent, the fact is the more extraordinary. Sir John Ross, we believe, took five pigeons with him, which, it may be remembered, were stated in the last accounts received of him to have been at that time all alive, so that there are still three to be accounted for.—*North British Mail.*

New Printing Machine.—The recent invention of Jeptha A. Wilkinson, of Providence, R. I., of a rotary printing machine, different from any other now in use, promises to work a great revolution in printing. The motions of the press are rotary, and the type being placed on cylinders, each print a separate side of the sheet. The paper is only cut as it comes from the press, being placed on the press for printing in large rolls as it comes from the mills, and as many thousand yards in length as may be desired. The paper being taken from the mill, and of the necessary degree of dampness, is printed, cut off into sheets, and folded by the press at the rate of 20,000 sheets an hour, requiring only one man to place the rolls upon the press and remove the papers as printed, cut, and folded by the machine. Its cost is less than a double cylinder Napier press.

The Revenge of the Rich Man.—The written directions of John McDonogh, to his Executors, form, we understand, a very interesting record of the impressions and experiences of a very singular, but acute and observing man. This document abounds in observations upon the vices and follies of his fellow-men, and inculcates the necessity of cultivating a higher feeling of justice and philanthropy among men. He censures strongly the hostility and prejudice of the poor against the rich, and gives several instances in which this feeling was excited against him in suits tried before juries. He refers particularly to one case, in which he brought suit against a rich widow lady, whose husband's notes he (McDonogh) had cashed in his lifetime, to assist that husband out of some embarrassment. The widow refused to pay the notes, and McDonogh brought suit. The case came before a jury, and the lawyer of the defendant, who had no legal defence against the note, appealed to the prejudices of the jury and invoked them to protect the poor widow and her orphan children against the exactions of the avaricious millionaire, John McDonogh. The appeal was but too successful. The jury returned a verdict for about ten per cent. on the face of the note, "and thus," exclaims Mr. McDonogh, "was I deprived of my just dues, because by perseverance and industry, I had accumulated wealth." "But," he adds, "these jurors in thus permitting me to be robbed, little knew that they were robbing themselves and their children." And so it has proved, and the old man has his revenge.

Rewarding Honesty.—A coloured servant sweeping out a bachelor's room, found a sixpence on the carpet which he carried to the owner. "You may keep it for your honesty," said he. A short time after he missed his gold pencil-case, and inquired of his servant if he had seen it. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "And what did you do with it?" "Kept it for my honesty, sir!" The old bachelor disappeared.

A deaf and dumb child, when asked to describe lightning, said it was the "opening and shutting of God's eye."

A GENEROUS BEQUEST.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a few days ago, published the following:

A Windfall for Somebody.—We a day or two since came into possession of what purported to be an extract of a very singular will, which it is said has lately been proved at Liverpool, England. The testator, a Col. Daniels, it seems, was formerly a sojourner, for the summer months, at New Haven, Connecticut. In his will is the following clause:

"And now, having no other near relatives or friends who need my bequest, I give to a certain bookseller in New Haven, Connecticut, in the United States of America, all my shares in the Banks of Liverpool, England, and Dumfries, Scotland, amounting, as will appear by the certificates in my possession and by the bank books, to four hundred thousand and sixty two pounds, currency. The name of the aforesaid legatee I do not remember; but he kept a bookstore south of the Tontine Hotel, and in a large four or five story block, made of brick, having a bank in one of its divisions. And my reason for this bequest is, that the said bookseller showed me many marks of kindness and courtesy, and visited me during a sickness of several days. He was a married man; a member of the English Church, and, if now living, is about forty years of age, or more.

"CODICIL.—If the above bequest cannot be complied with for lack of proof, or by reason of the death of the legatee, I hereby direct my executors to divide the shares equally between the five parties first named in this my last will and testament."

The person alluded to above is Mr. Levi H. Young, eldest son of Col. Guilford D. Young, of the 29th regiment infantry, United States army, in the war of 1812. Mr. Young commenced life as editor of a newspaper at Norwich, Connecticut; was afterwards a bookseller at New Haven, Connecticut; and there, between the years 1833 and 1837, became acquainted with the above named Col. Daniels.

We have had an interview with Mr. Young, who says that, although he has no doubt he is the person indicated in the will, yet he thinks the amount bequeathed to him is far too great for his deservings in having rendered the services which seem to have so strongly influenced the testator of the will. Mr. Young's attention was for the first time called to the fact of the will by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott.

National Intelligencer.

A Grateful Commonwealth.—Massachusetts has attained her present state of prosperity by the protection her peculiar property has received from the General Government. She is now re-paying the boon by nullifying such legislation of that government as happens to be offensive to her prejudices.

Massachusetts was rescued from British tyranny by Southern wisdom and Southern valor. She afterwards endeavored to manifest her gratitude by forming a British alliance against the South, and is now still further liquidating the debt by robbing the South of her rights and property.

Richmond Republican.

A child living near Cincinnati was recently seized by the throat by a large bull-dog, and was so seriously injured by the brute that its life was despaired of. The dog seized the child by the throat, and the more he was pounded to make him let go the harder he held on. The people broke the dog's back, and, after inserting a lever in his mouth, prized his jaws open and released the sufferer, but not until her throat was mangled so that pieces hung loose.

Narrow Escape.—The family of Dr. E. B. Holmes—six in number—of Cincinnati, narrowly escaped death by partaking of arsenic in some cakes, through the ignorance of a domestic who could not read, and put a paper of arsenic with another paper containing cream of tartar. The sister of Dr. H. used the former instead of the latter to make the cakes light. The arsenic had been allowed to lie about the house carelessly some days.

Spirits of Turpentine a Cure for Poison.—If any person should be stung by a bee, or other insect, rub some spirits of turpentine on the place, and the pain will cease almost in a minute. It is said the pain arising from the bite of a copper-head snake may be arrested in a few minutes, by the continued application of this article; and from my own knowledge of its effects in other cases, I have not the least doubt of it. The effect of all poison is to contract the blood vessels, and prevent a free circulation; the natural consequence is pain and inflammation immediately.—Spirits of turpentine, by their penetrating and expanding qualities, soon overcome the difficulty.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

There are in the United States eighty-one Post-mistresses. Would not the *males* be better attended to if they were altogether under the government of the women?

Machinery for Washing Dishes.—The Scientific American says that a Mr. Joel Houghton, of Ogden, New York, has invented a machine for washing dishes, so as "to save the women folks a deal of trouble." The dishes are placed in a rack and set upright, when it is carried to a vessel containing water and a little soap, and turning a crank, the dishes on the rack are whirled in great style to remove all the dirt. The unclean water is then drawn off and replaced by clean boiling water, and the crank again turned a few seconds. The dishes are then clean, and can remain in the rack, which obviates the repeated handling of dishes.

Kamptulicon is the name of a new substance composed of a mixture of saw-dust and India rubber. It has been invented by a Lieutenant in the British Navy, to line the interior surfaces of iron steamships of war, to avert the effects of splinters from cannon balls, which, it was supposed, would be a strong objection to the use of iron in building war vessels. It is said that it will "immediately collapse after the passage of a shot, so as to prevent the entrance of water, thus obviating the necessity for plugs;" and that it will "deaden the concussion caused by striking of shot, or in firing a vessel's own guns, thus protecting the rivet-heads; that from its buoyance it will keep the vessel afloat, if riddled with shot, or after striking upon rocks, and will enable her to carry a large supply of coals with a smaller draught of water; and that it will prevent the loss of life caused by splinters, by their retention to the Kamptulicon.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Michigan, with a population of 500,000, has 366 miles of Railway completed, and 330 miles more in course of construction and projected.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived. She sailed from Liverpool on the 30th.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.—*Cotton*—The quotations of Friday last are supported, viz: Fair Orleans 8¼; fair Uplands and Mobile 8. The sales in the last four days have been 24,000 bales, including 8500 for export and speculation, and these consisted of about equal quantities of American, Brazil and Surat. The reports are, for the U. S. 6574 bales; East Indies 749.

Breadstuffs.—The demand for Wheat is moderate, and the prices of this day week barely supported.

Flour is held firmer and in fair request—full prices have been realized.

Provisions.—The stock of old Bacon is rapidly drawing to a close—demand good. Bacon 30 a 33s.; Shoulders 21 a 22s.; Hams 28 a 30s. Lard sells less freely, but the market closes firm at 37 a 37s. 6d.

The tea market continues firm, and more attention to fine and medium qualities.

Coffee.—The market is quiet and very firm. Public sales of a few old lots, but the principal parcels bought in at a high figure.

The Political news without much interest.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

PRESIDENTIAL CARRIAGE.

We were shown, yesterday, a beautiful carriage, made by Wood, Tomlinson & Co., No. 410 Broadway, to be presented to Mrs. Fillmore, by a few gentlemen of New York. It is of the model termed by coach-makers a round-front Clarence coach, with dickey seats attached. The body is of a rich wine color (ornamented with the arms of the State and City, painted in a very artistic manner,) varnished and polished in a superior style, and has the appearance of being enamelled with glass. The lamps and handles, which are of silver, are elegantly wrought. Upon the top of the lamp are eagles with extended wings, making a very appropriate as well as tasteful ornament. The carved work upon the footman's stand and standards, is rich and elaborate. The iron-work and running gear are beautiful specimens of mechanical skill. The interior is upholstered in a magnificent manner, with rich mazarine blue, silk goods, and reflects great credit on the workmen. The inside furniture is of mother-of-pearl, handsomely wrought and of beautiful designs.

Odd Fellows' Statistics.—The following view of the operations of the Odd Fellows' Association is prepared from the official returns made to the late session of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Several States failed to make returns:

Revenue of Subordinate Lodges,	$1,200,396 74
Contributing members,	154,485
Number of initiations this year,	30,579
Number of brothers relieved,	23,882
Number of widowed families relieved,	2,327
Paid for relief of brothers,	345,007 62
Paid to widowed families,	42,301 01
Paid for education of orphans,	7,348 44
Paid for burying the dead,	67,595 90
Whole amount of relief,	462,252 97

We learn from the Charlestown Free Press that a little boy, four years old, the son of Mr. Asaph Wilson, of Jefferson county, was bitten Sunday week by a sow so severely, that his life was despaired of. The little fellow caught one of the sow's pigs, when she attacked him, and it was with difficulty he could be rescued.

Progress.—When women become politicians and statesmen, as recommended and demanded by the Worcester Convention, there will be so many holes in the Constitution to be mended, that those in our stockings will have to go without darning. In the progress of improvement, we shall all, no doubt, Minerva-like, spring into the world full-grown voters; but for the present, who is to rock the cradle? When women shall sit upon the Jury, and stand sentry in our night police, we shall hear no more, of course, of the *men of the people.* The popular cry will then be, Hurrah for the *people's mistresses!*—*New Yorker.*

Facts in Brief.—Out of every thousand men, twenty of them die annually. The number of inhabitants of a city or county is renewed every thirty years. The number of old men who die in cold weather, is to the number of those who die in warm weather, as seven to four. The men able to bear arms form a fourth of the inhabitants of a country. The proportion between the deaths of women and that of men, is 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is sixty; but after that period the calculation is more favorable to them than men. One half of those who are born, die before they attain the age of seven. Among 3,125 who die, it appears by the registers that there is only one person of 100 years of age. More old men are found in elevated situations than in valleys and plains.

Noble and witty reply.—In 1516, Philip II. sent the young Constable of Castile to Rome to congratulate Sextus the Fifth on his advancement. The Pope imprudently said:

"Are there so few men in Spain that your King sends me one without a beard?"

"Sir," said the fierce Spaniard, "if his majesty possessed the least idea that you imagined merit lay in a beard, he would doubtless have deputed a goat to you, not a gentleman."

The Bitters of Life.—The happiness of life consists of incongruities, the sweets are rendered more sweetly by its bitters. The titled great, the owners of the soil, the capitalist, seek their happiness in the turmoils of legislation, the horrors of war, and the chances of speculation, because such avocations excite their energies. Love is a mixture of incongruities: affection, doubt, jealousy, hope, fear, tiffs, and reconciliations, are its component parts. Life's bitters are requisite to the enjoyments of its sweets.

A Cool Reply.—An Indian prince remarkable for his pride and ill-humor, once walking to the window of his presence chamber with a foreign ambassador, said to him—"Do you know, sir, that one of my ancestors forced a person of your description from this balcony into the street?" "It may be so," was the reply, "but probably it was not the fashion then, as it is now, for ambassadors to wear swords."

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11.

The Nashville Convention met this day—Gov. McDonald, of Ga., Chairman.—He made an eloquent opening address, smacking strongly of secession. Many delegates being hourly expected, the Convention adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow. No roll was called, but about 50 members were present.

Arrest of Fugitives.—Three supposed fugitive slaves were brought to St. Louis on the steamer New England, a trip or two since. They were arrested in the country back of Quincy, Illinois, and at the time of their capture were making tracks for the Canadas. We learn they had been absent from their owners some time, and up to the time of the passage of the fugitive slave bill deemed themselves safe with the Mississippi alone between themselves and their owners. This is the first arrest in this section under the provisions of the late fugitive slave law.

St. Louis Intelligencer, 4th.

Death of Mr. Meredith.—We are pained to learn that the Rev. Thomas Meredith, Editor of the Biblical Recorder, died at his residence, near this City, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. M. had been subject to a lingering disease, and, for some time past, no hopes had been entertained of his recovery. He was a very able and vigorous writer, and a zealous and learned minister of the Gospel.—*Raleigh Register.*

Dr. James Norcom, one of the oldest and most eminent physicians in North Carolina, died at his residence in Edenton on the 8th instant.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8.—Brig Gen. Taylor from Thomaston. 10.—Brigs J. Dawson and Buena Vista from New York; Schrs John Potts Brown and Gazelle from Philadelphia, Maria Foss and Ira Brewster from New York. 11.—Brig Majestic from Boston; Schrs. A. J. DeRosset from New York, Granary from Plymouth, N. C., Francis Ann from Washington, N. C., Sally Ann from Boston, Palestine from Baltimore, Mars Hill from Providence, R. I. 12.—Br. Brig Margery from Grenada; Schr. Wm. H. Smith from New York.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for five Notes, given by the subscriber on the 8th of October 1850. One for $20, due on the 8th of February 1851. One for $25, due on the 8th of May. One for $25, due on the 8th September. One for $25, due on the 8th of February 1852. One for $25, due on the 8th of July 1852. I am determined not to pay the above-mentioned Notes.

JOHN S. AMOS.

Nov. 11, 1850. 46 3wpd

AN ADDRESS

WILL be delivered before the "Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company," by the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, on Wednesday the 4th of December next, (being County Court week.)

Retired members of the Company, and the citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

A. M. CAMPBELL,
W. DRAUGHON,
J. B. NEWBY,
J. A. PEMBERTON,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1850.

MILLINERY
And Mantua-Making.

MRS. E. WALTON is just receiving and opening a new and fashionable stock of WINTER MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, of the latest style.

Her stock consists of a large and beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Satins, of all colors; Dress Caps and Head-dresses; Artificial Curls; embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Silk and Kid Gloves of the best quality; Straw Bonnets of the latest style, and different qualities and prices.

All work done in the best manner, and orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ REGALIA for different Societies, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2m

Flour, Fish, &c.

W. MAC INTYRE has received—
50 bbls. Baltimore superfine Flour,
1500 lbs Wilmington cleaned Rice, (sacks)
10 bbls. Eastern-Shore Herring,
10 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, (new,)
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
50 boxes Dairy Cheese.

All in good order and for sale.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, Nov. 9, 1850. [16-tf

LUMBER.

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing Lumber for the construction of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, deliverable at Campbellton Landing, or on the route from Fayetteville to Lumber Bridge Church, Robeson county. Persons desirous of furnishing, are desired to hand in proposals at an early day, to either of the subscribers.

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. H. COOK,
D. A. RAY,
G. DEMING,
J. W. PEARCE,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2w

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Taylor & Underwood, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Underwood retiring. The business will be continued by P. Taylor, who is duly authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons indebted are requested to settle as soon as possible.

T. R. UNDERWOOD,
P. TAYLOR.

Nov. 16, 1850. 1w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Fair Plains at Laurel Hill, on Friday night the 15th inst., a fine Gray Horse, six years old last Spring. Said Horse is shod all round. His fore hoofs black, and hind hoofs white. He is 15 hands high, and of good length,—his tail reaching below his knees, with the top white. His mane dark and rather thin, and worn off at the collar: shews the marks of the harness. His gait a slow trot, unless forced to a canter. I will give Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the thief and horse, with proof that will lead to his conviction; or $25 for the horse alone, delivered to me at Covington Post Office, Richmond county, in good condition. Any information that may lead to the discovery of said horse, will be thankfully received. Address, Covington, Richmond county, N. C.

A. J. YORK.

Nov. 16, 1850. 46-4w

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1850.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal was intensely engaged during the last week in the trial of some of the criminal cases with which the docket was, we regret to say, crowded. On Monday, a morning and afternoon session, during which, in addition to the usual business of that day, two persons were arraigned on criminal charges. On Tuesday, a session continuing from 10 A. M. till ½ past 1 on Wednesday morning. On Wednesday, from 10 A. M. till ½ past 6 P. M.—On Thursday, from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Friday, from 10 A. M. till 4 A. M. of Saturday morning. On Saturday, from 12 M. till a late hour of the afternoon.

Thursday was Thanksgiving Day, but, on consultation between the Court and Bar, it was determined to forego the enjoyment of that day, for the sake of the pressing claims of public justice.

The unwearied patience of Judge BATTLE, his firmness, fairness, and ability, are entitled to all praise. Few men could, and fewer would, have encountered such labor and responsibility. He may be assured of a reward in the possession of the entire confidence and respect of the community. The Solicitor for the State, too, THOS. S. ASHE, Esq., passed a most laborious and sleepless week. Upon him devolved the labor of preparing numerous indictments, (of which a single one which was tried at this Term, though prepared at a former one, filled five sheets of foolscap paper,) of advising with the Grand Jury, of examining the numerous State's witnesses, out of Court, and of conducting the important trials which were before it. When we say that he acquitted himself with marked ability, we but echo the public voice. It was the remark of one of the best Judges we have ever had upon the Superior Court Bench, made a few terms ago, that Mr. Ashe was "the best Prosecuting Officer in the State." And we repeat it now, because it is supposed that party feelings will be invoked to supersede him at the present session of the Legislature. If so, Mr. Ashe will retire with the consciousness of having won for himself the reputation of an able and singularly upright officer, who has neither failed to prosecute where crime was apparent, nor hesitated to abandon a prosecution where it was not.

On Tuesday, Stephen, a slave, the property of Mr. Martin McPherson, of this town, was tried for Burglary, in breaking into the store and dwelling of G. W. Carver, on Person street, and stealing therefrom articles and money to the amount of about $100. The evidence in this case was conclusive, and the only expectation, we suppose, of acquittal, grew out of testimony which implicated Henry Stephens, a white man, with the negro. This testimony was, however, mainly that of a negro, which, whilst it was good against the slave, was not admissible against the white man, (who, we learn, has gone off) After a laborious trial, Stephen was found *guilty*, but an appeal was subsequently taken to the Supreme Court. The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Ashe and David Reid, Esq. The defence by Hon. Robert Strange and Wm. H. Haigh, Esq.

On Wednesday, John W. McAlister was tried for the murder of Daniel Cutts, in the upper end of this county, in July 1849. The evidence showed that Cutts, an intemperate man, had sworn that he would kill McAlister, in consequence of a heavy fall he received in a wrestle, by stumbling over a log. He rushed upon McAlister, who struck at him with a sword cane. They were then separated; McAlister endeavoring to pacify Cutts and to avoid a contest. The latter, however, again rushed upon him with a heavy piece of board, when McAlister stabbed him with the spear of the sword cane. He lingered about 40 days and then died. Upon this statement of facts, the Solicitor abandoned the prosecution for murder in the first degree, and contended for a conviction in the second degree. The Jury, after an hour's deliberation, acquitted the accused. For the State, Solicitor Ashe. For the prisoner, Clement G. Wright, Esq. and Hon. J. C. Dobbin.

On Thursday and Friday, an immense crowd attended the trial of Mrs. Ann K. Simpson, indicted for the murder of her husband, Alex'r C. Simpson, on the 8th of November last, by poison. The horrible nature of the crime imputed, the estimable character of the deceased, the youth and former respectability of the accused, the respectability of her large circle of connections, her flight to Havana, and recent voluntary return to stand her trial, the ability of the Counsel employed on both sides,—all tended to produce an interest such as we have never seen on any similar occasion. The prisoner was attended by her mother and stepfather. Her conduct during the long trial was ordinarily calm, though occasionally she appeared to be deeply agitated.

Some hours were spent in obtaining a Jury.—Some were related to the prisoner, a few were challenged by the State, a large number by the prisoner, and perhaps as large a number were disqualified by having "formed and expressed an opinion that the prisoner was guilty." Finally, the Jury was completed, consisting of Messrs. Daniel Clark, Wm. Butler, Arch'd McGregor, John B. Wright, John Thames, John T. Wright, Charles S. Johnson, Murdock McKinnon, James W. McAlister, John A. Williams, James Price, and Daniel Cameron.

Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, the physician who attended the deceased in his last illness, and who assisted in a post mortem examination of the body, was the first witness examined. His testimony was deeply interesting, eliciting, for its fulness, fairness and clearness, the most complimentary notices from all the counsel on both sides. He was subjected to a keen cross examination, which only served to make more apparent the undoubting conclusion to which he had come, by the symptoms of the case, by the state of the body and stomach, and by the application of the various chemical tests usually applied, that there was a large quantity of arsenic in the stomach of the deceased, and that he died in consequence thereof.

Dr. B. W. Robinson, the second witness, had been called to the case about an hour before the death of Simpson, and afterwards assisted in the post mortem examination. He too, through a long examination and cross examination, fully sustained his high reputation as a Physician. His opinion coincided with that of Dr. Mallett.

The Rev. Dr. Colton, who has made chemistry his particular study for forty years, and who has had more opportunities of acquiring skill and experience in chemical analyses than any other person, perhaps, in this part of the country, next testified to the experiments he had made on the contents of the stomach, all leading to the same clear conviction that there was a large quantity of arsenic therein.

As to this part of the case, we feel it our duty to say, that we have seen nobody who doubted, after the perfectly clear testimony of these intelligent and unbiassed witnesses, made so comprehensible to the most unscientific mind, that there was arsenic, and a large quantity of it, found in the stomach, and that the deceased died thereof.

It was next proven, that four days before Simpson sickened, his wife had purchased an ounce of arsenic at an Apothecary's shop, (which she had charged to her husband's account,) remarking that the rats were bad about her house. That about a month before the death, Mrs. Simpson had read to a young woman, a sempstress in the house, a letter which she had received from her husband, saying, in substance, that he had once believed she loved him, but that he now knew she loved another better; that for the sake of their friends he would continue to live with her, but directing her to make him a separate bed up stairs. That after reading this letter, she said, "Simpson need not make a fool of himself now, for that person, [naming him,] had been visiting her ever since she had been married; and she did love him better than her husband. That she had only married Simpson for the purpose of getting a home." This witness testified to a quarrel the day after this; to a separation for two days, and to a subsequent reconciliation, as Mrs. Simpson informed her.

The prisoner's declarations to different persons were proven, that she had frequently consulted an old woman fortune teller, who told her that her husband would not live long, and that she would then marry her first love. She herself, at her own table, tried her fortune with cups and coffee grounds, on the very evening her husband sickened, and told him and the boarders that she saw him sick, ill, a coffin, &c., and then repeated the fortune-teller's prediction.

A boarder in the house, a Journeyman in Simpson's Coach making shop, proved the presentation of two glasses of syllabub, which Simpson ate at dinner on the day he sickened, and suspicious circumstances attending a cup of coffee which she gave him at tea that evening, his sickening immediately after drinking the latter, &c. She excused herself to the two boarders for not making syllabub for them at the dinner, that she had forgotten they were temperance men, and did not eat any thing having wine it. On the next day at dinner, whilst he was lying ill, she asked this boarder "what was the effect of arsenic on things," and on his explaining that it was a deadly poison, she said she had had some, which she had put in the sand, for fear of its getting into food.

Immediately after Simpson died, she went up stairs with a young lady, to whom she related the fortune teller's prediction, that Simpson was not to live a week, and that she was to marry her first love, &c. This was said with a composed tone and manner, without a tear, though she had been weeping before her husband's death.

It was proven, that on the day or two before Simpson died, he and his wife were taking a walk together.

No witnesses were examined for the prisoner, her counsel being induced to forego that right for the sake of the last speech. What they might have shown, we know not. But the event proved that they safely relied on the absence of direct proof that the poison was administered by the prisoner. They contended that after all, the physicians and chemist may have come to a wrong conclusion as to the existence of arsenic; that Simpson may have committed suicide; or may have died in consequence of disease, it being in proof that he had been in feeble health. The State relied upon the strong chain of circumstantial evidence.

The arguments occupied from 3 P. M. till 2½ A. M. The Counsel on both sides distinguished themselves by extraordinary ability. Where all were able and eloquent, we can hardly discriminate. Every argument was listened to with intense interest by a great crowd, most of whom stood for many hours. The speaking was conducted in the following order: D. K. McRae, Esq. for the prisoner; Solicitor Ashe for the State; W. Winslow, Esq. for the prisoner; Hon. J. C. Dobbin for the State; and Hon. Robert Strange for the prisoner. John Winslow, Esq. was also of counsel for the prisoner, but did not speak.

The Judge made a clear and unexceptionable charge to the Jury, who, after about two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

We have thus given a hasty sketch of this remarkable trial—the first of the kind, it is believed, which ever occurred in North Carolina. May it be the last! The interest which was attached to it, induced a gentleman of the Bar to take full notes of the testimony, arguments and charge, a careful revision of which has been promised.—Should we be able to obtain all these, in such authentic form as to justify it, we propose to publish it in pamphlet form. It is too voluminous for our columns.

SPECIAL TERM.—A special Term of the Superior Court for this County, for the trial of causes on the Civil Docket, was ordered by Judge Battle, to be held on the Second Monday in February next.

FAYETTEVILLE AND SOUTHERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The first meeting of the subscribers to this work was held in the Hotel Hall on Wednesday last. Gurdon Deming, Esq. presided, with J. M. Rose as Secretary.

An absolute subscription of $20,850 was reported, and a further conditional subscription of about $3,700. A *majority* of the stock was represented —Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond holding the proxies of most of the Richmond and Robeson subscribers.

After some discussion, the meeting decided to defer any formal organization until a charter can be obtained, which, as no subscription is asked from the State, it is presumed can be passed in a few days. A committee, consisting of E. J. Hale, J. H. Cook, A. S. McKay, A. A. McKethan, G. Deming, and W. Winslow, was appointed to apply to the Legislature for the charter,—the road to extend "from Fayetteville to or near Lumber Bridge, in Robeson county."

A committee consisting of A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, G. Deming, D. A. Ray, and J. W. Pearce was appointed to have the necessary surveys made, with a view to report the same at the first general meeting under the charter.

We learn that some persons in the interior confound this road with the Centre scheme. We therefore state, that they are entirely distinct. Should the Centre road be built, as we hope, the general feeling is in favor of as direct a road as is practicable—which the road to Lumber Bridge would not be.

THE MAILS.—We learn from Mr. White, Postmaster at Raleigh, that the Postmaster General recently sent on his promised Agent to examine into the causes of the numberless failures of the mails. The Agent did not think it necessary to come here, as there have been no failures between Raleigh and this place.

We are sorry to learn that the result of his examination is, that the failures of which we have had so much reason to complain, have occurred from a succession of accidents, storms, fires, &c., which appeared to have been *mostly unavoidable*, and nearly equally divided all the way from New York to Fayetteville.

This is a mortifying conclusion. We had hoped that something might be done to prevent a recurrence of such frequent annoyances. It is true that at present we are getting along pretty well. But if the many failures of the past Summer are passed over as "unavoidable," it will probably not be long before we have more of them.

The Northern mail failed on Sunday, and yesterday only that of Sunday came.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—We are indebted to Maj. C. Lutterloh for a bouquet of rare and beautiful flowers, from his green house, which is well worth a visit from those who wish to enjoy or to supply themselves with rare plants and flowers.

THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—We are sorry to see in the Asheville News a serious argument in favor of the diversion of this Fund from its pledged object, to another and a different, however noble object. The Editor is in favor of appropriating the Fund to the construction of rail roads. There are no more sincere friends of Internal Improvements in North Carolina than ourselves; but we protest against the proposed transfer. We not only regard the faith of the State as pledged, but we think the present appropriation of the Fund is eminently useful, and essentially necessary to the character and the welfare of the State. True, the fund is not as large as it ought to be. True, it may not always be so judiciously applied as it might be. But that the effect is otherwise than beneficial in a high degree, we cannot believe.

The Raleigh Register comes to us in a new and handsome dress. The Editor regrets that he has not yet received the requisite number of subscribers to his Daily, but having put his hand to the plough he will not turn back. We trust still, that the enterprise will meet with the encouragement and support which it deserves.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs. F. H. Hawks and James Joyner propose the publication of a paper in Greenville, Pitt county, to be called the Southerner.—The Editors say, "the Southerner will be firmly and decidedly Whig, but opposed to every sort of Northern fanaticism."

BALTIMORE PATRIOT.—The Editors of this able Whig paper propose to publish a Weekly paper, in addition to a daily and tri-weekly. Price $1.50 per annum.

UNION PAPER.—Messrs. Robert Farnham & Co. propose the publication of "The Constitution," a new Daily Newspaper in Washington City. The Editors say that they will "recognise no man as a Whig or a Democrat, but every one as a friend or a foe to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws; and will advocate those measures and only those which the Union party will sanction."

NEW POST OFFICE.—The P. M. General has established a new Post Office in Bladen county—Ellisville; David Jones, P. M.

☞ We must decline printing the Poetry received from Raleigh, on account of its personal application.

A SUBJECT FOR REFLECTION AND FOR ACTION.—The New York Express, a Law and Order paper, denouncing the unceasing warfare upon Southern institutions, enters into statistics which, whilst they prove that obedience to the law is not only the duty but the interest of the North, will also show the people of the South a state of dependence humiliating and degrading. The Express thus shows that the City of New York is not alone interested in enforcing the laws. It says,—

"Without entering further into particulars, it will be found that every flourishing manufacturing village in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, or New Hampshire, every ship yard in Maine, every manufacturing village, too, on the North River, or in the suburbs of New York, find large and free markets in the South, the land of slavery, for their productions; in which, the home market there is monopolized for and secured to them by the Federal Constitution, and in which is one solemn compact, almost the only one for the benefit of the South,—viz, the surrender of fugitive slaves—that they are daily exhorted to nullify or break. Everything in the way of iron that the South uses is made at the North. The hoe the slave digs with is a Northern hoe. The bucket he drinks out of is a Northern bucket. The broom he sweeps with is a Northern broom. The slave is dressed in Northern habiliments, works with Northern tools, and thousands upon thousands of Northern white hands are engaged in laboring to clothe this Southern slave, or to find him these tools to work with. The slave then works for us. The profits are ours. We reap the fruits of his industry. The master is our factor, or overseer; and yet we are daily invoked to denounce slavery, we who eat, drink, and sleep upon its profits! Oh shame! shame! where is the blush for such inconsistency!"

And we say, shame, shame upon the inconsistency of Southern men who, calling themselves the exclusive friends of the South, and the sole protectors of its interests and honor, persist in a course of policy which furnishes the North with the means of aggression! If they are the only true friends of the South, let their acts prove it; they have told us often that they are: now is the time to prove it. Stop the supplies and agitation will be stopped.

ABOLITION MERCHANTS.—We have been requested by a Mercantile House in this place to correct a statement copied from the N. Y. Day Book into the last North Carolinian, in which among others, Messrs. Perkins, Warren & Co. are said to be Abolitionists.

The Day Book has since retracted its statement, and affirms that Mr. Perkins, one of the oldest City merchants, is a member of the Union Committee. A letter has been received by a merchant in this town indignantly denying the original statement. From that letter we extract the following paragraph:

"Neither one of our firm has any sympathy with the detested abolition or free soil factions; but on the contrary, we are staunch supporters of the Constitution and Laws of the country, and utterly opposed to any further agitation upon the subject of slavery."

The Day Book also corrects its statement as to the principles of Hopkins, Allen & Co., and we find the names of both these firms signed to the call for the Union meeting. We have never published the Day Book's statements, because we believed on the authority of New York papers, that they were made solely because the proscribed individuals did not *subscribe* to the Day Book. So with the statements of the Herald. Neither paper is any better than it should be, and to the statements of neither do we attach importance. And even if true, the true policy of the South does not direct us to proscribe *individuals;* we thereby neither injure the North nor help ourselves. The true course is, in practicable cases, to adopt and abide by a home policy; and in cases not now practicable, to make them so as soon as possible.

STEAM PACKETS TO EUROPE.—We are gratified to learn from the Charleston Mercury, that the project of a line of Steam Packets between Charleston and Liverpool will in all probability be accomplished. Gentlemen of ability and experience have furnished facts and estimates which promise a fair remuneration to those engaged in the enterprise. There can be no doubt that the execution of the project will be of immense advantage to the South. The Mercury says:

"It is indeed seldom that a measure is recommended by so many and weighty considerations. The advancement of our industry; the support and enlargement of our trade; and the protection of our independence, are all directly and deeply interested in the completion of this enterprise; and we are persuaded that our capitalists could in no way more effectually serve the City, the State, and the South, than by giving it their united and energetic support. The time for the enterprise has fully come. We trust that the men will not be found wanting."

HIGHFALUTIN.—A specimen of this rare style of writing, from the last North Carolinian, reads thus:—

"We shall be glad to see a *real southern whig paper*. There are but few now in existence. For although they are printed and circulated in the south, *they feed the fires of northern fanaticism with the faggots of whig bigotry, until they blaze up to the heavens?* We believe it firmly."

There is not much danger that the writer of such stuff will "blaze up to the heavens," unless he ceases thus to violate the ninth commandment.

STATE ELECTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The result of the Election in Massachusetts is the most deplorable event which we have had occasion recently to record. Not that Locofocoism has triumphed. That we could have borne, as we have often borne such triumphs. But that, *by a coalition between the Locofocos and the Abolitionists*, open and avowed, (for it is announced in the Union and other papers of all sides,) a complete revolution in the government of that State has been effected, and Locofoco-abolitionism, or Abolition-locofocoism, now reigns in that State. There is no election of Governor by the People; but, as in the Senate there is a majority of the coalitionists, they are stated to have arranged to elect Boutwell, Locofoco, Governor, and Phillips, a leader of the abolition tribe, Senator in Congress, in place of Winthrop, Whig. For Congress, 2 Whigs and 1 abolitionist, (Horace Mann,) are elected. In seven Districts there is no choice.

The above deplorable result, following and sustaining the nullification of the fugitive slave law in Boston, is another nail driven in the coffin of the UNION.

The Boston Courier says and proves that Horace Mann was elected by Democratic votes. The Democratic candidate for Congress in the District received 1,306 votes less than the candidate of the same party for Governor.—*N. Y. Express.*

NEW YORK.—It is at last officially ascertained that Hunt, the Whig candidate, is elected Governor, by a majority of 270 votes. The Locofoco Lieut. Gov., and other State officers, (except one,) are elected.

Noah's N. Y. Sunday Times, (Locofoco,) declares most positively, that Mr. Hunt was "not the choice of the abolitionists," that "he is no abolitionist, is not opposed to the fugitive slave law, and is in favor of the Union and sustaining the laws." The same paper admits that there was an open coalition between the two sections of the Locofoco party—the Barnburners (abolitionists) and the Hunkers.

ILLINOIS.—Six Locofocos and one Whig elected to Congress—same as in the present Congress.

DELAWARE.—As we apprehended, the Democrats, aided by the Temperance ticket, have carried the State of Delaware. They have elected their Governor, Member of Congress, and a majority of the State Legislature, which will give them also a United States Senator. Their majority for Governor is fifteen votes.—*Nat. Int.*

ELECTIONS MADE EASY.—The Trenton American, the organ of New Jersey Locofocoism, rejoicing over its recent victory in that State, thus accounts for the result:—

"*Democratic thunder.*—In 1842 the people demanded a revision of the "old charter;" it was denied by a whig legislature. In 1843 the people elected a democratic legislature, and the "new constitution" was the result.

In 1849 the people demanded certain reforms they were denied by a whig legislature. In 1850 the people have elected a democratic legislature, and reforms will be established."

What a convenient fashion of "demanding" is this! What a convenient set are "the people" who do it! Whenever a Democratic victory is necessary to ensure the election of a Democratic Senator, "the people," by a wonderful coincidence, demand "reforms," in favor of which reforms, by another wonderful coincidence, the Democratic party invariably avows itself!

What a commentary is this upon the course of the Locofoco party in North Carolina. How is it in New Jersey? Why in 1843 a Locofoco victory was necessary, and forthwith the "people" demand reforms. Six years afterwards another victory is necessary and immediately "the people" demand a revision of the very reforms which they called for before! Are we to be thus treated in this State also? Is the Constitution of North Carolina to be played with in this manner? We trust not, but the game has begun and when or where it is to end no one can tell.

SENTIMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following extract from a letter from a friend at present in South Carolina, is in entire accordance with the verbal information we have from that State. The crisis is rapidly approaching; and it is with the deepest regret we are obliged to say, that the conduct of the North is *driving* other loyal Southern States and people into a position in which they will be *compelled* to make common cause with South Carolina.

"————, S. C., Nov. 1850.

"I am once more settled down to my duties, and find that my health is better, and my spirits more elastic and buoyant, than they have been in many years. I ascribe the favorable change mainly to the salubrious waters and atmosphere of Saratoga. I am very much afraid that all we rebels in South Carolina have looked our last upon those verdant hills and vales. Those life-giving waters will no longer be permitted to invigorate powers to be used in fomenting rebellion.—From all that I can learn by means of an extended personal intercourse here, and from observing movements going on in other parts of the State, I am persuaded that the sentiment of disaffection to the Union was never so strong and general in South Carolina as now. But few are found to raise a voice in favor of the Union, and those who are bold enough to do so, are either viewed with secret suspicion, or treated with open contempt.—I am fully persuaded that the State is preparing for *secession;* peaceable if that should be permitted, and if not, by *force of arms*. From the highest to the lowest, no other remedy is thought of. People may ridicule South Carolina sentiment as they please, and attach to it the contemptuous epithets of bluster and Quixotism, but there is something in the enthusiasm that pervades all classes now, that is entitled to most serious consideration. The actions of a brave and proud people thoroughly aroused, are not to be viewed with indifference, nor their opinions treated with disdain. I should not be at all surprised to see the South Carolina Senators withdrawn from the next Congress;—should the Fugitive Slave law be repealed, they will be withdrawn inevitably. Military organization is going on through the State, and companies are offering their services to the Governor as in a time of foreign war. There is to be a large military gathering at Columbia *in* December by the command of the Executive. What it means is plain enough. I send you with this letter a pamphlet written by the Hon. Mr. Grayson on the other side of the question. He has made himself exceedingly unpopular by it, but it will have no effect in controlling the tide of events. He has not considered the subject in all its aspects. He does not despair of the Republic, because he has lost sight altogether of the deep-seated hostility to slavery which pervades the whole Northern mind. This sentiment is instilled in the nursery, taught in the schools, encouraged and animated from the pulpit, and fostered in all the social intercourse of the North. This is the great danger. Apart from this all the aggressive measures of which the South so justly complains would be nothing, but when viewed as the legitimate offspring of that feeling, they must be regarded as the precursor of more serious encroachments."

DISTRESSING.—The following is a portion of an article in the last North Carolinian, written by the Editor of that paper—(there is no mistake as to that.)

"There is not a whig editor, or whig stump orator, 35 years of age, at this day, who is not *rotten* with this kind of hypocrisy. They are "arrant knaves, all!" It sickens one who knows them, to look at them."

If such be the effect of looking at them, we fear that the Editor of the Carolinian scarcely passes a well day in the year. But may not the Editor be mistaken as to the cause of this incessant nausea? Is he sure that it is not something *internal* instead of external that makes him feel so bad and rave so like "one possessed"?

"Some guns there are, when aimed at duck or plover,
Shoot wide, and kick their owner over."

Such is the instrument wielded by the redoubtable Captain of the Carolinian.

By Telegraph.

RALEIGH, Nov. 18.

Both Houses of the Legislature have just been organized. In the Senate, the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, was elected Speaker, John Hill, of Stokes, Chief Clerk, Gen. G. E. B. Singletary, of Nash, Reading Clerk, Paine, of Randolph, Doorkeeper, McGowan, of Raleigh, Assis't.

In the House, Hon. J. C. Dobbin is elected Speaker; Perrin Busbee of Raleigh, Chief Clerk; and Thomas Bailey of Orange, Reading Clerk.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Steamer Cambria has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst. Cotton was down ⅛d. Sales of the week 39,000 bales. This has produced a fall of ¼ here.

AN ABOLITION ROW IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1850.

Last night an Abolition meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to give a reception to George Thompson, the English Abolition lecturer. The patriotic citizens of Boston, however, determined that the meeting should not go on with its business, and, assembling in force before the Hall, they broke up the assemblage, and drove the Abolitionists away.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.

The Convention at Nashville have passed strong resolutions proposing the secession of all the Southern States from the Confederacy. [We think this must be a mistake.—ORS.]

MACON, Nov. 14.

A long letter has been received by Dr. Rob't Collins, of this City, from President Fillmore, in which he says that the Fugitive Slave Law shall be executed to the very letter; and if necessary, all the forces at his disposal shall be used for that purpose. If officers fail to do their duty, says the President, they shall be dismissed and held liable for damages."

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

	1840.	1850.	Inc.	Dec.
Montgomery	5,609	6,883	1,274	
Camden,	5,663	6,049	386	
Carteret,	6,591	7,001	410	
Guilford,	19,175	19,731	556	
Hertford,	7,484	8,312	828	
Pasquotank,	8,514	9,033	519	
Stanly,	5,171	6,683	1,512	
Tyrrell,	4,657	5,128	471	
Wake,	21,118	26,468	5,350	
Wayne,	10,891	13,487	2,596	
Gates,	8,161	8,429	268	
Halifax,	16,865	16,597		268
Franklin,	10,980	11,713	733	
Richmond,	8,909	10,012	1,103	
Duplin,	11,182	13,482	2,300	
Davie,	7,574	7,950	376	
Haywood,	4,975	6,934	1,959	
Henderson,	5,129	7,365	2,236	
	168,648	190,997	22,619	268

Haywood.—White population 5,806, black 418, Indian 710. Deaths from June 1849 to June 1850, 105.

Henderson.—Whites 6,436, slaves 669. Deaths in one year 47.

The population of the town of Hillsborough is 917. Whites 544, slaves 288, free colored 85.

The Census presents interesting facts as to the social condition of the country. For instance, we notice that in the 19th Ward of New York city, the population is 17,452, of whom 5,535 are Irish and 2546 Germans. Nearly one-half of the whole population natives of two foreign countries! Allow for the foreigners from other nations, and it is evident that more than half the population of the ward are from abroad.

But there is another feature in the statistics of this ward. The number of families is 2,720, and of dwelling houses only 1781. There are therefore nearly one thousand families in that ward alone who are not keeping house, but are boarding. This is one of the worst incidents to city life. Husband and wife and children are deprived but too often of those strong ties which the possession and enjoyment of a mutual home always furnish. The trials and enjoyments of housekeeping are as necessary to happiness in a family as food and clothing. And undoubtedly many of the crimes in social life which so abound in the city records result from the absence of those influences which cluster around a Home.

THE AMERICAN ART UNION.—The Senior Editor of the Observer is Honorary Secretary for Fayetteville to this public spirited Institution, and will be glad to remit, *within a few days*, the subscriptions of those who may desire thus to encourage the Arts. The annual subscription is $5.

The following are some of the principal inducements to subscribers for the present year:

In the first place, a chance of drawing a prize from a collection of several hundred pictures, many of them of high cost and by well known artists.—This collection already exceeds in value $40,000, and it will be still further extended in proportion to the number of subscriptions yet to be received.

Secondly, each subscriber will receive *six Line Engravings*, the cost of which, if executed for a private publisher, would at least be sold at four times the price of the subscription. These engravings consist of an engraving (size 20½ by 16½ inches) from Mr. Leslie's celebrated picture of ANNE PAGE, SLENDER AND SHALLOW, a scene from the Merry Wives of Windsor, and a set of five line engravings (size 7½ by 10 inches) from Paintings by the following eminent artists: *The Dream of Arcadia*, by Cole; *Dover Plains*, by Durand; *The Image Breaker*, by Leutze; *The New Scholar*, by Edmonds, and *The Card Players*, by Woodville.

The annual distribution will take place in the city of N. York, on the 20th of December next.

Consul to Cuba.—The statement in the *Raleigh Times* is correct. The appointment *has been tendered* to Mr. Waddell, and he has signified his willingness to *accept.—Raleigh Times.*

We learn from the Republic that J. L. Petigru, Esq., has been appointed United States District Attorney for South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.

From the Nashville Convention we learn that all the resolutions offered are strongly denunciatory of the Compromise.

It is necessary for Southern Union Whigs, to tell their Northern fellow citizens who claim to be of the *National* Whig party, that they can recognize no nationality in such Whig principles as demand the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave bill. That bill must stand, or the Union cannot. This is the undivided sentiment of men of all opinions and parties in Virginia. Upon this issue Western Virginia will know no diversity of interests with the East. Maryland and Kentucky will not falter in coming up to the test of separation. The whole South will act as one man. How idle, then, to talk of Whig or Democratic principles when such a crisis is in the same breath deliberately proposed.—*Richmond Times.*

Testimony of a Rich Man.—The late Mr. McDonogh, the millionaire, in his will, says:

"Let the poorer classes of the world be consoled, assured that the labor-loving, frugal, industrious, and virtuous among them possess joys and happiness in this life which the rich know not and cannot appreciate. So well convinced am I, after a long life and intercourse with my fellow-men of all classes, of the truth 'that the happiness of this life is altogether on the side of the virtuous and industrious poor,' that, had I children (which I have not) and a fortune to leave behind me at death, I would bequeath, after a virtuous education, to effect which nothing should be spared, a very small amount to each, merely sufficient to excite them to habits of industry and frugality, and no more."

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. JAMES R. McDUFFIE, of Cumberland, to Miss MARY, younger daughter of Daniel Johnson Esq.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Dr. EDMUND BURKE HAYWOOD to Miss LUCY, only daughter of Alfred Williams, Esq. all of that City.

DIED,

At his residence, on Pee Dee river, in Montgomery Co., on the 29th ult., JOHN L. CHRISTIAN, Esq. former Sheriff of Montgomery, aged about 41 years.

Mr. Christian was a native of Montgomery county, and maintained a character of great purity and integrity in the community in which he lived. He was one among the most useful and valuable citizens of the county, a kind neighbor, an affectionate husband, a devoted parent, and a good master. He has been taken off in the prime of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, leaving an interesting family to lament his departure.

Mr. Christian was for the last fifteen or twenty years a member of the M. E. Church, of good standing, and uniformly exercised a commendable liberality and generosity in the support of the Gospel ministry, and in the relief of the poor and distressed. His loss will be greatly felt in the E. D. community.

In Wake county, on the 9th Sept., in the 84th year of his age, Capt. ZADOK DANIEL, a much esteemed and highly honorable and useful citizen.

In Raleigh, on Thursday last, of Consumption, RICHARD W. ASHTON, Superintendant of the State Capitol.

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., EDWARD C. GAVIN, Esq. aged 66 years, formerly a member of the Legislature.

In Cheraw, on the 2d Sept., WM. SMITH, a native of this county, in the 64th year of his age. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church for twenty years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 19.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10 a 10½	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12 a 12½	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	75 a 85	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	6¼ a 6¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "
4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.

REMARKS.—Cotton 12 to 12¼. Flour 6¼ to 6¾, dull. Corn 75 to 85. Oats 45 to 50, scarce. Bacon 10 to 10½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 65 to 70. Lard 8 to 9. No sales of Lumber. Turpentine—Dip 2 25 to 2 50; Hard 1 25 to 1 50. Tar 1 55. Spirits Turpentine 38. Prime Mill Timber 7 00; Shipping 9 00 to 10 00.

At Charleston, cotton 12½ to 12¾, middling fair 13⅜. Corn 70 to 72. Flour 5¾ to 6¼.

At Cheraw, sales about 950 bales, at 11½ to 12¾.

At New York, Spirits Turpentine, which a speculative demand had carried up to 60 cents, has fallen again to 45, and is quiet. Flour 4 62 to 5 12. New Corn 63. Whiskey 30.

Total receipts of Cotton, 311,081 bales, against 345,554 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12.—Steamer Chatham, with boats Express and J C Latta, with goods for J W Baker, Hall & Hall, W A Holt & Co, Wm McIntyre, Mooney, Carter & Co, J A McDonald, E Belo, Grafton Gardner, R A Stuart, C T Haigh & Son, J M Williams, T S Lutterloh, Murchison, Reid & Co, E A Vogler & Co, C Ludwick & Co, J E Bryan, H L Myrover & Co, J D Williams, D & W McLaurin, A Williamson, D J McAllister, J & B G Worth, Shelly & Field, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, J H & J Martine, M D & A R Smith, Hall, Sackett & Co, M Grantree & Co, J Stafford, A T Zevely & Co, S Perry, Scott & McAdoo, J T Council & Cain, J R & J Sloan, Union Manf Co, B Rose & Son, Holt, Murray & Co, P G Evans, C T Haigh & Co, M L & R J Holmes, Coffin, Worth & Co, Woollen & Elliott, J Hunt, N Kendall, J W Lindsay, W Prior, A C Freeman, Earnhardt & Moss, Jere Piggott, W J Plummer, C Banks, Worth & Saunders, G Lauder, Deep River Manf Co, W A Lash, M Brown & Son.

Nov. 14.—Henrietta Steamboat Company's Lighters, Diligence, Lady of the Lake, and H Clay, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, A A McKethan, H Branson & Son, A H Whitfield, E J Hale & Son, B Rose & Son, Rockfish Co, C P Mallett, Mrs S J Hart, W F Moore, C T Haigh & Son, J W Sandford, A Alden, Beaver Creek Co, M McKinnon, J M Beasley, R Strange, S J Hinsdale, R M Orrell, J Hersey, A Johnson & Co, M N Leary, G M McDonald, D McNeill, R Jones, C Lutterloh, Cook & Johnson, J & T Waddill, H G Hall, T S Lutterloh, of this place; and for W J Cornwall, W Murphy & Co, J S McCubbins, R Murphy, A Zackery, C Dewey, Mrs A Chambers, T S Ashe, R A Lane, Deep River Co, D A Hunt, of the interior.

Nov. 17.—Steamer Evergreen, with Ben Rush in tow, with goods for Blount's Creek Man Co, W R Love, Cook & Johnson, A A McKethan, S T Hawley & Son, Jas Kyle, E J Hale & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, C B Mallett, Daniel Johnson, M McKinnon, G McNeill, A H Whitfield, S J Hinsdale, G W McDonald, I Wetmore, Cook & Taylor, G Deming, P P Johnson, R M Orrell, W McIntyre, W & A Waldauer, T J Johnson & Co, of this place; and for J Cowles, J & C J Cowles, Arnold & Cooley, Hauser & Wilson, D A Hunt, R Gwyn & Son, Brown, Fraley & Co, J T Pope & Co, R A Lane, A G Banks, C A

New Fall GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of

SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of every description for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear;

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.,

Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally.

☞North-East Corner Market Square.☜

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 21, 1850. 38-2m

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respectin the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. E. EDWARDS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say ,please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

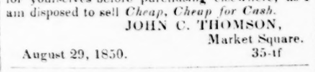
August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

HENRIETTA



Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept. 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B. Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept. 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tl Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 19, 1850. 37tf

NEW *Fall and Winter GOODS.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, *New York.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S

Series of School Histories.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the U. States.
3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
2. Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy
3. Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

August 2, 1850. 34-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons, and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw. B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33-16wp

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it successfully for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished,